

THE TIMES.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1845.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "Boon's Lick Times" has been removed to the south-west corner of the public square, up stairs, in the brick building opposite L. Crigler's tavern. Entrance, middle door.

ATTENTION!—We publish to day the act incorporating our town. It will be seen by the 14th section that an election takes place Monday week for officers. The act should be attentively read by all.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—We are compelled to omit one of the letters of our attentive correspondent this week. The most important item it contains is the appointment of FAULKLAND H. MARTIN, of Jefferson county, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Secretary of State. The bill to provide for assessing and collecting the revenues of the State, had been under discussion in the House, in committee of the whole, without any final action.—The State is largely in debt and out of money, and ways and means have yet to be devised to pay the interest and furnish the government with sufficient means to keep in operation. This letter, which we will publish next week, will give our citizens some idea how the people-loving democracy propose to do this.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We expected we should have this week to give a detailed account of the closing of the session of Congress and the inauguration—but we are disappointed.

President Tyler distinguished himself by two more vetoes, at the close of the session. A bill was passed to prevent the building of certain vessels which the President had ordered without the authority of law, and it was vetoed—but Congress vetoed the veto, by re-passing the bill almost unanimously. He pocketed the Harbor and River bill, containing appropriations for the continuance of the Cumberland Road, and the improvement of the Western rivers.

President Tyler dispatched a messenger to Nashville, to deliver to Maj. Donnellson, who is there on a visit, the joint resolutions for the annexation of Texas, with orders for him to lay them before the Texas authorities without delay. Notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the day, everything passed off well at the inauguration.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in reference to the Cabinet—there were so many expectants that it could not be expected to be otherwise.

President Polk sent a considerable number of office hunters home sadly disappointed. He told them he desired to get warm in his seat before he was importuned for office, and at the proper time he would be able to find persons to fill posts vacant or that might be vacated. It is said that office-seekers who staid at home will most probably fare the best.

The "Empire Club," of New York, in uniform, cut a conspicuous figure at the inauguration. Next day, they sent a message to the President desiring to know when he would receive the "Club." He told them in reply, that as citizens of the United States, he would be pleased to see them at any time—but as a "Club," never!

Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, has demanded his passport. The annexation of Texas, in his opinion, places the two countries in a hostile attitude.

The new Senate was in session waiting on President Polk for orders. No nominations had been made but those of the new Cabinet officers. A great many nominations made by Tyler were not acted on by the Senate, and fell to the ground. It is thought that few nominations will be made at present, and those to fill existing vacancies.

Capt. Tyler has left Washington for his farm in Virginia. His "suite" was like the small end of a small affair, and being a little behind his time, the boat left him!

THE NEW CABINET.

The National Intelligencer of the 6th says the following appointments were yesterday made by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate:

Secretary of State—JAMES BUCHANAN.

Secretary of Treasury—R. J. WALKER.

Secretary of War—WM. L. MARCY.

Attorney General—JOHN Y. MASON.

Postmaster General—CAVE JOHNSON.

GEORGE BANCROFT was nominated to the Senate in connection with the above, to the Secretary of the Navy, but that nomination was laid over until to day.

The Medication says the Senate was in session nearly three hours on Thursday, but did not dispose of the nomination of Mr. Bancroft as Secretary of the Navy.

Virginia elects members of Congress and of the legislature, the 4th Thursday in next month. Both parties are making active preparations.

One important measure yet remains to be acted upon by the legislature, and that is the formation of the Senatorial Districts under the new apportionment. It is conceded on all hands that this is to be the crowning act of infamy of the session. An able article on the acts of the majority of the legislature, together with some remarks on the bearing the new senatorial districts will have on the election of members to the convention, will be found on the first page. It is from the Republican, and should be read.

From our Jefferson City Correspondent.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 15th, 1845.

Messrs. BARNES & GREEN.—The bill to reduce the salaries of the several officers of this State, introduced at an early part of the session by Mr. Cowen, a democrat from the county of Barry, was, in the House of Representatives, on yesterday, taken up for its third reading. This bill has already attracted as much attention from the public, as any measure which has been before the General Assembly, and your readers have already been advised, by your correspondent "G," of the retrenchment and reform heretofore made; and had it pleased the fates to keep the same men in the spirit of true reform, who were most clamorous and noisy in its favor at the time the intimation in the form of resolutions, was given to the officers of the bank, with fair winds and tide, a net saving of many thousands of dollars of borrowed money would have been made to the State each year; but a change came over the spirit of their dreams, and those most zealous in advocating a reduction of the salaries of bank officers, are now arrayed upon the opposite side, with a few noble exceptions, and are doing every thing fair and foul to defeat the bill.

Mr. Reynolds moved to refer the bill to the next General Assembly, and upon a call of the yeas and nays, was refused—yeas 29, nays 54.

Mr. Kirtley, to save the bill, moved to amend, so as to allow the auditor \$1,000 per annum, (his salary having been, on a prior day, brought down to \$500.)

Mr. Richmond moved to amend the amendment, by striking out \$1,000 and inserting \$600.

Mr. Kirtley made some remarks in favor of his amendment; said it was made in good faith, believing that \$600 was too small as the salary of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and he thought the friends of reform ought to support his amendment; he said that the amendment, offered by the gentleman from Marion, to his amendment, was intended to defeat the measure, and he hoped it would be rejected.

Mr. Richmond said he had offered his amendment in as good faith as others had offered theirs; that when he went for buncomb, he went for buncomb. The House rejected his amendment.

Mr. Cowen moved to amend Mr. Kirtley's amendment by striking out and inserting \$1200. That was also rejected—yeas 65, nays 17.

Mr. Coulter moved the previous question, but upon the yeas and nays being called, that was not sustained—yeas 40, nays 42.

Mr. Rogers moved to strike out and insert \$700, (another attempt to strangle.)

Mr. Kirtley called for a division of the question, so as to take the vote first upon striking out. The House refused to strike out. Here Mr. Speaker, who was on the floor, made some sharp talk at Mr. Kirtley upon a point of order.

Mr. James rose and requested Mr. Kirtley to withdraw his amendment, which being done, Mr. James called upon the friends of real reform to rally in support of the bill; said the bill had 56 friends upon that floor, and he called upon them to stand firm together and vote down all the amendments offered by the enemies of the measure.

Mr. Rains moved to indefinitely postpone the bill; this, the House refused by 53 yeas, to 30 yeas.

Mr. Wilson of Randolph, moved the previous question, upon which twenty voices called for the yeas and nays again, which being taken, stood yeas 36, nays 45; it was not sustained.

Mr. Bay moved to amend the bill, by inserting a section providing that hereafter neither the President, nor any of the Professors of the State University shall receive more than \$500 per annum as a salary.

Mr. Coulter made some pertinent remarks; said the General Assembly have no control over the funds of the University; that any man who would vote for the amendment, he looked upon as an enemy to education; he had never before learned that opposition to education was a democratic measure; in his native State, South Carolina, which was as democratic as any State in America, they had a University with no endowment and the General Assembly annually voted from 35 to 40 thousand dollars, annually, for its support; that no man could be elected there who would not so pledge himself.

Mr. Bay replied; said the Legislature have as much control over the University funds as they have over the bank funds.

Mr. Jackson said he went for the amendment of the gentleman from Franklin; wanted all salaries to go down together; that there was more in this than took the eye.

Mr. James moved to amend the amendment in reference to the salaries of the Professors of the University, which, at the request of Mr. McHenry, he withdrew.

Mr. McHenry then said he felt it his duty to reply to Mr. Speaker; that he was astonished at his old democratic friend from Howard, to see him invoking party in opposition to this measure, which proposed good to the country, by a relief from indebtedness, in the form of a retrenchment bill; that it was a measure for the support of which he stood pledged to his constituents, and he did sincerely regret to see his democratic friends attempting to defeat the bill, by pretended friendship, in attempts to amend it; he would teach democrats and others, that he was not a mere nose of wax, to come at the beck and call of others; he moved to reject the amendment of the gentleman from Franklin.

The House then adjourned till this morning, and after the expiration of the morning hour, the salary bill was called up.

Mr. Kelsey obtained the floor, and amused the house for thirty minutes, in abuse (as he supposed) of the whigs who were ready to reduce the salaries of all the democrats in office, as he said; also stating that there were no whigs in office in the State.

Mr. Jewell next obtained the floor; made a very sensible speech in defence of his conduct as a whig, and his motives for desiring a reduction of salaries generally; spoke of the magnanimity with which the President of the State University had voluntarily proposed to reduce his salary from \$2,500, the sum at which he was originally employed by the Curators, to \$1,200; that this had been done when the whole faculty saw, from

*Mr. Kirtley replied that his motion was addressed to the Speaker in the Chair; that he took no lessons from the gentleman from Howard, and that it would be time enough to discuss the question of order when presented.

the policy which the State was pursuing towards the institution that starvation must inevitably overtake it. He offered as an amendment to the amendment, a proposition reducing the salary of the President to \$1,000, and that of the Professors to \$600 each, which was, upon the request of a friend, withdrawn; said he had voted to reduce the pay of members of the General Assembly, not that three dollars per day was more than a member could earn, but because, in the present embarrassed condition of the Treasury, it was more than the State could afford to pay; and that if it were now necessary, he was ready to disgorge all he had received or would receive, more than necessary to pay his expenses as a member, rather than abandon his advocacy of the principles of reform.

The question being then put, upon the rejection of Mr. Bay's amendment; the yeas and nays stood—84 for rejecting and 49 against the rejection.

It is proper to remark, that on last night, a caucus was held in the Capitol, as is said, which did not adjourn till one or two o'clock, but the subject under consideration, before King Caucus, rumor has not made known.

Mr. Richmond moved to further amend the bill, so as to reduce the salary of the Governor to \$1,000, but this was rejected.

Mr. Bay moved a further amendment, to the effect that the Judges of Courts, who receive fees of office, (Private Clerks and others at St. Louis) should pay all into the State Treasury, received annually, over \$200, and that was adopted.

Upon some trifling amendment being offered, and read a first time, the House refused to suspend the rule requiring bills to be read on three several days (one third can do that) and all further progress was cut off in reformation of high salaries till Monday, when it will probably be read a second time and so on. This will probably be the method taken by the people-loving democracy of Missouri to defeat this reform and retrenchment measure.

The Senate, on yesterday, agreed to the bill before passed in the house, proposing to borrow \$75,000 from the bank of the State of Missouri; and rumor says, the State Treasurer left for St. Louis, this day, on the Steamboat Lewis F. Linn, for the money. Of course but little will be said amongst the members of the Legislature about adjournment till the money arrives. There will be no adjournment sooner than the 24th inst.

The Senate, on yesterday, so amended the law concerning Justices' Courts, that they are permitted to hold Courts every two months, though it is very uncertain whether the House will concur in the amendment.

MARCH 17th, 1845.

Additional evidence was this day furnished by the Senate of Missouri, that mere caterers for fame, in the editorial columns of a newspaper, particularly when one man alone is puffing, is not the thing to take with the Senate. Mr. McLean went by the board again to-day. His Excellency had persuaded himself, that the Senate would advise, and consent, on a second trial, but it turns out he had miscalculated his men. He will be under the necessity of sending them another man for Register of the Land Office. Mr. McLean's rejection was by a vote of 16 to 13, which facts have been ascertained in town, this evening, since the curtains of the Senate chamber were raised.

It is said some slight difference of opinion existed between Senator Thompson and his constituent, Mr. McLean, when the latter arrived here, soon after his first rejection; but it is now supposed the matter is settled in an amicable manner, the Senate having re-asserted that they do not advise and consent, after an examination of the vouchers of Mr. McLean, and mature deliberation thereupon had.

A motion to indefinitely postpone the bill, which had passed the House, for the distribution of the money to be raised from the sale of the 500,000 acres of land, equally among the counties, failed in the Senate, this evening; this, to say the least, is an inkling in favor of the final passage of this very unequal and unjust law. All in all, however, this is but a trifling subject to utter complaints about. Mere dollars and cents dwindle into insignificance, as a subject of contention, compared with those things done by the General Assembly aiming a deadly blow at the last remnant of civil liberty in Missouri. I mean those acts destructive of equal representation; the very pillar, the last prop to republican government.

The committee appointed to lay off the Senatorial districts, with the view of holding the Convention next fall, reported to the Senate, to day, and such a report I know not what to say. It is amongst the most ancient political maxims, we learn, that the tendency of power is corrupting, but to have believed that at this late period of the civilized world, in a country like this, and in a General Assembly of men, some of whom, at least, profess to be Christians, such an unjust, unfair and dishonest exercise of political power could have been found, is beyond any thing this country was prepared to see. These things are all done in haste, and never see the light till all is made ready, or in other words, till each member of the party is taught in fear and trembling to act out his part of the caucus arrangement. As the bill has not yet passed either house, I will forbear further comment, except to say that the law distributing the State for the purpose of electing members to Congress, was the pink of morality and political virtue, compared to this. The bill will of course be published soon. Howard and Chariton compose a district. Randolph, Macon, Adair and Shelby, another.

The law concerning marriages was discussed at length, in the House of Representatives, to-day. It seems the Senate had engrained a feature upon that law, requiring all the youthful swains who wish to marry, to get a license from the clerk of the county court, before the ceremony could be performed. The House, however, after a deal of amusing discussion, rejected the amendment of the Senate, by a vote of 42 yeas to 40 nays.

The House, this evening, refused to take up the resolution, passed by the Senate, some days since, setting a day for adjournment. The truth is, a great portion of the members of the Legislature care very little about going home; three dollars per day, here, being a more brisk business than that which awaits them at home.

We heard two individuals the other day arguing as to the difference between the words noise and bustle. Bustle, said one, make a noise, call people to church. And bustle, said the other, bring people to church, by making a bustle! We left, inconsequently.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

We have before alluded to the manner in which the public printing was let out. A committee was appointed by the legislature to receive proposals and contract for the printing.—They were to accept the "lowest and best bid, all things considered;" which, if it meant anything, certainly meant the manner in which the work was to be done, and the time required to do it. A majority of the committee made a report, giving the printing to their partisan editors, at an enormous sacrifice to the State; the minority also made a report, setting forth the loss that would fall on the State, if the majority were permitted to close the contract on the terms they proposed. The House refused to adopt the report of the majority, yet they have gone on to contract for the printing, and in so loose a manner, that it leaves the contractors at perfect liberty to fleece the State to almost any amount they please. Attempts were made by several members to arrest this wholesale swindling, by passing resolutions instructing the committee on printing to make their contract in so specific a form as that it could not be violated, and inferior work palmed on the State at an exorbitant price. This, the locofocos of the House, in the name of democracy, refused to do!

Col. DAVIS of this county, then offered the following:

WHEREAS, the committee appointed by this House to contract for the printing of the laws and journals, made report of their actions and proceedings in that matter to the House, which report was by the House laid on the table till the 4th day of July next, because said committee had not pursued the authority given to it by the resolutions by which said committee was raised; And, whereas, said committee, by its chairman, gave notice to this House at the time their report was laid upon the table, that said committee would proceed to close the contracts mentioned in the said report, by taking bonds from the persons named in said report, to secure the public printing upon the terms specified, notwithstanding this House had, by a decided majority, laid said report upon the table till the 4th day of July next; And, whereas, also, the said committee now assume the ground that they can make their own contracts, and as they please for said public printing, and deny that this House have any authority over the subject, and that they are not bound to make report to this House of their action upon this subject: Therefore, Resolved—

1. That said committee appointed by this House to contract for printing the laws and journals of the present session of the general assembly is hereby dissolved and discharged from further consideration of that subject.

2. That the Speaker of this House appoint another committee, in pursuance of the original resolutions upon this subject adopted by the House, and that said committee proceed to contract as therein directed, and that they make report to this House of the contracts to be by them made, for its approval or rejection.

The Speaker decided the resolutions out of order, and an appeal being made to the House, the chair was sustained. Mr. Davis made the following remarks on the occasion:—

The question intended to be presented by the resolutions, (said Mr. DAVIS), is, whether the committee under the original resolutions are now permitted to act independent of this House and not subject to its control on the subject of the contract which it may make as to the printing of the laws and journals. It will be recollected that only a few days since the laboured reports of the majority and minority of that committee made to this House, touching the contracting for the public printing, after having been printed for the use of the House, were, by a solemn vote, laid on the table till the 4th day of July next.—And why? Because the House were of opinion that the committee had not pursued the letter or spirit of their authority, under the resolutions by virtue of which they were appointed to act, and we are next notified by the chairman, Mr. Rogers, from his place here, that they will proceed to take bonds from the bidders in pursuance of the very propositions contained in the report, which this House, after lengthy discussion rejected, as being an attempt on the part of the agent of this House to transcend the scope of its authority, and we are now told by a member of the committee in his place, Mr. Boss, that the committee have proceeded to close the obligations for the printing on the terms and in pursuance of the same identical propositions contained in the report which this House has laid upon the table till the fourth day of July next.

(Mr. D. called for the reading of the original resolutions and was informed by the chair that said resolutions were now signed by the Executive, had become the law of the land and were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and not in reach of the House.)

It will be seen, (continued Mr. D.) that the resolutions offered do not attempt to alter or change any part of the original resolutions, but propose simply to discharge the committee from the further consideration of that subject, and that the presiding officer of this House appoint a new committee who were to act under the original resolutions and report their action; but we are told by the chairman of the committee Mr. Rogers, that the bonds are not yet executed, that they are only prepared and in his hat ready to be executed, that they are to be executed and this House has no control over the subject.

He would respectfully submit to the house whether laying the report of the committee on the table till the fourth day of July next was not virtually withdrawing from that committee their authority to act in the matter, until further instructions should be given by the house, and whether the committee shall now proceed, per force of arms, to make such contract as they please, in defiance of the will, and in utter contempt of the decision of the house. Is it to be decided that this house does not possess the inherent power, as a political body, to control the action of its own committees? It is said by the chair that the resolutions now offered are inconsistent with the original ones, they being joint resolutions, and that these propose to repeal in part the former resolutions, but this could not be

the fact; the original resolutions only propose joint action of the standing committees on printing from the two ends of the capital, and the committees are not raised by the resolutions, but the presiding officer of each house appoints said committees, and in case of vacancy, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the presiding officer of each end of the capital respectively fills said vacancy by appointment, and the new committees proposed by these resolutions, is, by the terms of the resolutions, to act under the original resolutions, and in conjunction with the committee of the Senate to make and report back to this house, the several contracts for the public printing.—These resolutions only propose to raise a committee which will not show a contempt of, but in obedience to, the will of the house.

It is declared now that the committee are not bound to report the contracts to be made, back to the House, and how shall the house know what is the nature and legal obligation of said contracts? And where are the bonds to be deposited when taken? Perhaps the chairman will keep them in his hat as there is no place appointed by law.

Mr. Speaker, the arguments of yourself and the gentleman from Chariton, Mr. Stringfellow, and which were wholly unanswerable, made to the House the other day in favor of laying the report on the table till the fourth of July next, were the things which first called the attention of members to the true character of the report, and caused the same to go to the table, and that too by a large majority of this house; yet, strange to tell, that was done just before dinner, and immediately after dinner, it was discovered that the House had been in radical error, and that we had no control over either the contracts or the committee. For himself he protested against this system of special pleading by which no excuse for the non-production of the bonds here is required. He knew the house was determined to give the printing to partisan printers—but he desired that the committee should make report of the bonds here to the house, in order that each member could see and judge for himself, as to the sufficiency of the bonds, the solvency of the security, etc., and that we might form some idea when the people are to see the laws which we are enacting at the present session of the general assembly.

He would again call the attention of the house to the fact, that the resolutions now offered do not in any point of view propose to alter or change the original joint resolutions under which the committee have been acting, but only that other and further instructions may be given to the committee, he could not see with the chair that these resolutions proposed to repeal the others.

STOP THIEF!

In another column will be found an advertisement offering a reward for the detection and delivery of the person or persons who stole a horse from James Jordan, on the night of the 10th inst. The citizens of this county have contributed a fund in addition to the reward offered for the detection and delivery of the thief to the proper officers of this (Howard) county. The fund now amounts to one hundred and sixty dollars, and we are assured will be increased to two hundred or upwards. We hope, for the sake of common honesty, the liberality of our citizens, and the interests of the community at large, some one will take the matter in hand and bring the villains to justice. It is believed there is a band of persons engaged in the business, and all good citizens should lend their aid to break them up. The reward is liberal and at least calls for an effort.

Within the last year there has been some twelve horses stolen from this county, together with a number of saddles, &c., none of which have ever been heard of, notwithstanding the most untiring efforts have been made. From the manner in which the horses and saddles were stolen, scarcely a doubt exists but that there is a regularly organized company of persons engaged in this business.

The wolf scalp law has been repealed by the legislature. This is one good act of that body.

The Lady's Book for March has just been received. It being the Standard of Fashion in these parts, the publisher would do well to forward it earlier. There is great disappointment among the ladies when it fails to arrive regularly. Though late, it is worth all the periodicals we have seen for some time.

An exchange heads its advertising column with this brief but truthful line: "Here plant your Dimes and reap your Dollars." Try it, merchants, mechanics, and all who wish to sell or buy, or in any way get a living from the public.

Recd.—To hear Dr. Ford in one of his "happiest efforts!" Lusk, of the Enquirer, says he did!

FOR THE TIMES.

Messrs. Barnes & Green.—I was present a few days since at a partial examination of the pupils of Mr. FOSTER'S school, it being the close of the session. I can truly say I was never so well pleased at any similar exhibition.—All seemed cheerful and at ease, yet it was easy to perceive that the pupils were accustomed to the strictest discipline, and perfect order pervaded the whole school. In the examination of the pupils there was a total absence of every thing like parade or show, and their answers showed conclusively that the teacher depended upon their real knowledge of the subject, and not upon any previous training for the occasion. I was particularly pleased with the examination of the classes in Arithmetic; some of the little girls showing a greater proficiency in that study than is usually attained by the young men in schools generally.

Mr. FOSTER has taken unwearied pains in systematizing his school, and is deservedly popular and worthy the patronage of the public, in the estimation of

A VISITOR.

Glasgow, March 7th, 1845.

THE CHARTER

OF THE
Town of Fayette.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF FAYETTE.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Sec. 1. That all that district of country contained within one half mile square, of which the Court House, in Howard County, shall be the centre, (the sides being parallel with the sides of the Court House) shall be and is hereby erected into a Corporation, by the name of the town of Fayette, and the inhabitants thereof shall be, and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "the President, Trustees and Citizens of the Town of Fayette," and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law; and the said corporation shall be and be deemed, implied and be implied; defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity and in all actions and matters whatsoever; may grant, purchase, receive and hold property, real and personal, within the said town, and may lease, sell and dispose of the same, for the benefit of the town, and may do all other acts as natural persons, and may have a common seal.

Sec. 2. That the corporate powers and duties of said town shall be vested in a President and Board of Trustees, who shall be chosen and appointed as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 3. That the Board of Trustees shall consist of five members, to be chosen for the term of one year, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, by the qualified voters within said town; they shall be at least twenty four years of age, and citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of said town for one year next preceding their election; and whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Trustee, it shall be determined by the Judges of the election, by lot, and all vacancies shall be filled by election, as aforesaid, in such manner as shall be provided by ordinance.

Sec. 4. That the Board of Trustees shall appoint their chairman, and all other officers of the board; shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of their own members; a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as the board may provide; they may determine the rules of proceedings; punish their members for disorderly conduct, and by the concurrence of four members, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; they shall at the desire of any member, cause the yeas and nays, on any question, to be entered on the Journal.

Sec. 5. That the stated meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be on the first Wednesday of April, July, October and January, in every year, but they may be convened at other times, on extraordinary occasions, by the President of the town.

Sec. 6. That the President shall be elected by the qualified electors of the town; shall be at least twenty four years of age; a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided within the town for at least two years next preceding his election; shall hold his office for the term of one year, and until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified. When two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes for President, or any election for President shall be contested, it shall be determined by the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 7. That the President shall take care that the laws of the State and the ordinances of the Corporation are duly enforced, respected and observed, within said town; he may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons in any case arising under the ordinances of the Corporation.

Sec. 8. That when any vacancy shall happen in the office of President, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the time being, shall exercise the office of President until such vacancy shall be filled, which, however, shall be done immediately, the chairman giving ten days notice of the time of said election.

Sec. 9. That the President and Board of Trustees shall have power to levy and collect taxes upon real and personal property within the town, not exceeding at any time one eighth of one per cent, per annum upon the assessed value thereof, nor less than one sixteenth of one per cent, per annum upon such assessed value, except by the unanimous concurrence of the Board of Trustees; they shall have power to levy and collect a poll tax upon each free white male within said town over the age of sixteen, and upon each slave over that age, not exceeding at any time one dollar per head per annum, nor less than one cent, except by the unanimous consent of the Board, aforesaid; provided that such property shall be taxable only as shall for the time be subject to taxation for State and County purposes; they shall have power to prevent and remove nuisances; to establish and regulate markets; to provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fire; to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases; to regulate the storage of gun powder; to provide for taxing and licensing the sale of liquors, and amusements; to erect pumps in the streets; to regulate the police of the town; to improve and keep in repair the square, roads and alleys of the town, and from time to time to pass such ordinances to carry into effect the objects of this act, and the powers hereby granted, as the good of the inhabitants may require, and to impose and appropriate fines and forfeitures, for the breach of any ordinance, and provide for the collection thereof; provided, that no tax shall at any time be levied upon the wearing apparel, or necessary tools or implements, of any person, used in carrying on his trade, nor shall the same be subject to distress, or sale, for tax, fines or forfeitures.

Sec. 10. That the Trustees shall be, ex-officio, conservators of the peace throughout the town, and shall, within the same, have all the powers and jurisdiction now vested in justices of the peace in matters of a criminal nature, and shall exercise and perform all powers and duties which may be vested in or required of them by ordinance; and from the decision of any Trustee or other officer of the corporation, appeals may be prosecuted to the Circuit Court, in the same manner that appeals may be made from justices of the peace, for the time being.

Sec. 11. That the style of the laws of said corporation shall be: "Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Town of Fayette;" and after their passage, by posting up a true and attested copy of the same, in a legible hand, at such public place in said town as may be directed by the Board of Trustees. Every bill which shall have been passed by the Board of Trustees, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President for his approval; if he approve it, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it to the Board with his objections, and they shall reconsider the same; and if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number elected shall pass the bill, it shall become a law; and in all such cases, the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the Journals. If any bill shall not be returned to the Board within five days after it shall have been delivered to the President as aforesaid, it shall become a law in the same manner as if it had been so returned. Provided, That no law shall be passed repugnant to the laws of the state.

Sec. 12. The President and each of the Trustees, and every other officer of the corporation, shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take an oath or affirmation before some judge or justice of the peace to support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and faithfully to demean himself in office; and all corporate rights and property, real or personal, which were vested in the President, Trustees and Citizens of the town of Fayette, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "An Act to incorporate the inhabitants of the town of Fayette," approved the 13th day of February, 1823; and all property, real or personal, of whatever nature or kind, owned or possessed by the said corporation at the time of its dissolution, shall be, and the same is hereby devoted to the use of the corporation created by this act.

Sec. 13. That taxes for the following purposes, shall be levied as follows: If for an engine, reservoir, or any other implement for the protection of the town from fire, upon the improvements discovered